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MANUAL

OF

JARD DUTY,

UNITED STATES ARMY.

APPROVED JUNE 14, 1902.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1902.

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U.S.—ADJUTANT GENER

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 14, 1902.

Manual of Guard Duty prepared by the board of
s consisting of Maj. Alexander Rodgers, Fourth
ry, Capt. William Lassiter, Artillery Corps, and
Oscar J. Charles, Fourth Infantry, is approved
s herewith published for the government of the
s of the United States.

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

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e references apply to the Army Regulations (A. R.)
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the Infantry Drill Regulations (Inf. D. R.) 1891,
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nagazine rifle, caliber 0.30, 1895.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

ROSTERS AND DETACHMENTS.

1. A roster is a list of officers or men for duty, with record of the duty performed by each. Generally tails for duty are so made that the one longest off is e first for detail. Details so made are said to be made r roster. (A. R. 423.)

2. All details for service in garrison and in the field, cept the authorized special and extra-duty details, ill be by roster; but officers or enlisted men, when tailed, must serve whether a roster be kept or not. aving performed the service, they may appeal to su rior authority if they deem themselves aggrieved. . R. 424.)

3. The duties performed by roster are of two classes. he first comprises (1) outposts; (2) interior guards, cluding stable guards; (3) detachments to protect borers on military works; (4) armed working parties t such works. The second comprises all other duties d fatigue, in or out of the garrison or camp. (A. R. 5.)

4. The rosters are distinct for each class. Officers e named on them in the order of rank. Details are de in succession according to roster, beginning at the d. (A. R. 426.)

5. Lieutenant colonels and majors are on one roster, d may be detailed when the importance of the duty quires it. In the field their roster is kept at division d brigade headquarters. Captains form one roster an e *exempt from ordinary* fatigue duties. A capt

distinct rosters. (A. R.

6. Officers, noncommissi
take duties of the first clas
The first for detail takes the
terior guards, and so on. I
the senior officer takes the lar
for detail takes the service o

7. When an officer has bee
ent or available at the hour o
him takes the duty. When
chain of sentinels, or an inter
post, the officer whose tour it
so ordered by the commandin
the tour of the officer who ha

8. Duties of the first class
when the guards or detachme
of sentinels, or an interior gu
other duties, when the parties
performance. (A. R. 431.)

9. In making details by ro
man is each day charged with
he has remained present and
ning of his last tour

Soldiers march armed, and, if necessary, fully
ed, on all duties of the first class. (A. R. 433.)
In the cavalry, dismounted men and those whose
are not fit for service are preferred for all dis-
ed details. Mounted men are never employed on
rvice if the number of dismounted men is suffi-
(A. R. 434.)
In the field, every enlisted man of the cavalry
l for dismounted service will, before he marches,
the first sergeant of his troop his horse equip-
and saddle, ready packed. In case of alarm the
rgeant sees that the horses of these men are
ed and led to the rendezvous. (A. R. 435.)
Field and siege batteries serving with other
will perform their own guard, police, and fatigue
nd officers and men will be exempt from detail
ier duty of like character, except when, in the
ent of the post commander, the necessities of the
will not permit such exemption, in which case
l immediately report his action and the circum-
to the department commander. (A. R. 436.)
Detachments of the Signal Corps shall be exempt
letail for any other duty, except when, in the
ent of the commanding officer, the importance of
ty will not permit exemption, in which case he
nmediately report the circumstances and his
to his superior commander. (A. R. 437.)
When a detachment is to be formed from the
nt organizations of a command, the adjutant or
nt general forms its contingent, verifies the de-
nd sends it to the place of assembly, or turns it
the detachment commander. (A. R. 440.)
So far as the exigencies of the service will per-
tachments for armed service will be formed by
battalions, *companies*, platoons, or other subdi-
in turn, according to the roster. (A. R. 438.)

and marched to the post or
lieutenant.

The same principle may be r
tail of an organization or sub
than a company.

19. Officers or enlisted me
service while on other duty wi
duty if they can reach camp ir
detachment. (A. R. 439.)

20. When detachments me
lated while they serve togeth
command, but the senior offic
commander of any detachme
thinks proper to execute the
(A. R. 441.)

21. On the return of a de
reports to the headquarters fr
orders. (A. R. 442.)

22. At every military post
separate command in the fie
will be detailed and duly m
such number of officers and

24. At a post or camp, where headquarters of more than one regiment are stationed, or in the case of a small brigade in the field, if but one guard be necessary for the whole post or camp, details will be made from the headquarters of the command, as follows: For officer of the day and officer of the guard, *by name*, and for noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates from each regiment, *by number*.

The adjutant, sergeant major, and band to attend guard mounting will also be designated.

25. The following are the usual rosters relative to guard duty:

1. Officers of the day.
2. Officers of the guard.
3. Sergeants of the guard.
4. Corporals of the guard.
5. Musicians of the guard.
6. Privates of the guard.

The first two are kept by the adjutant; the third, fourth, and fifth by the sergeant major, under the supervision of the adjutant, or by the first sergeants of companies, as directed by the commanding officer; the sixth is always kept by the first sergeants. Captains supervise the keeping of the company rosters by their first sergeants, and see that all duties performed by members of the company are duly credited.

26. Captains serve on the first roster, lieutenants come on the second and may also be placed on the first roster, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

27. An officer of the day will be detailed for duty with each guard, and where more than one guard is required in a command, a field officer of the day may also be detailed. The field officer of the day receives his orders from the brigade or division commander, as directed by the latter. Captains may, when necessary be placed *on the roster* for field officer of the day.

28. The detail of officers of the guard will
to the necessities of the service and efficient i
inexperienced officers may be detailed as sup
officers of the guard for purposes of instruc
29. Officers serving in staff department
discretion of the commanding officer, e
guard duty.

30. The details for officers of the day a
published at the parade next preceding th
ment of their tour. They are also perso
on the day before their tour, by a writte
practicable.

31. Post and camp guards will habitua
every twenty-four hours.

32. Details for post guards will, as far
be made so as to insure privates an inter
than six days between tours, or only o
days. When the number of available
not sufficient to fulfill this requirement,
duty men should be regularly detailed
duty, still performing their usual dutie
Except in emergencies, privates will
for guard duty oftener than once in f
necessary to fulfill this requirement
posts will be diminished and the sen
patrol a sufficient extent of ground
public property.

33. The men for post or camp
taken from all the companies, from
to its strength.

34. When details for post or ca
from troops or batteries that also furn
or stable and park guards, a credit
for the number of enlisted men fur
or stable and park guard, as thoug
tailed for post guard.

5. Special details for herd guard will be credited he roster for fatigue duty.
6. The stable sergeant and stable orderly are de- ed on special duty, for such periods as may be directed roop commanders, and while on this special duty not subject to detail for guard.
7. One supernumerary from each company will ally be detailed; if more are required, the com- ding officer fixes the number.
8. First sergeants, in detailing supernumeraries, take the men next on the roster after making the il for privates of the guard.
9. Should the adjutant be notified that men are re- ed to fill vacancies in the guard, he will cause the er number of supernumeraries to report to the mander of the guard, taking them from those com- es that have furnished less than their proportionate of the guard. A supernumerary who thus goes on d will be credited on the company roster with a of guard duty as if he had been detailed as a private e guard.
0. At first sergeants' call, all the first sergeants re- to headquarters and take from the bulletin board he data necessary for them to make the required ils from their respective companies; they make r details accordingly from their rosters.
1. When practicable, each first sergeant publishes treat all the details made from the company. He also post them on the company bulletin board.
2. The method of keeping the first sergeants' roster own in the model duty roster issued by the Adju- General of the Army.
3. The sergeant major, under the supervision of the tant, will keep a record from which he will each determine the number of privates required for d duty *from each company*. This record is kept in *nk book ruled conveniently* for the purpose.

making details from their respecti
the names of those detailed by nar

45. The sergeant major deterr
privates to be detailed from each
lowing rules: Take the number of
each company from its morning re
preceding that on which the tou
mence, deducting details for deta
twenty-four hours, made after the
been received; the total of these gi
of privates available. Then: The
the strength of a company as the
detail from the company. Multipl
the strength of the company, and
total strength; carry out to two pl
regarding all smaller fractions. T
each company.

The whole numbers in the resul
added together, and if the total is le
tail required, add one to the whole
that has the largest fraction, and
pany till the required total is obtai

46. There will thus be a differ

ROSTERS AND DETACHMENTS.

FIRST DAY.

Company.	Strength.		Detail, including 3 for stable guard.		Total strength.	Proportion.	Add.	Detail.	Difference.
A	25	×	14	÷	160	2.18		2	.18a
B	24	×	14	÷	160	2.10		2	.10a
C	30	×	14	÷	160	2.62	1	3	.38s
D	22	×	14	÷	160	1.92	1	2	.08s
E	22	×	14	÷	160	1.92	1	2	.08s
F (Cav.)	37	×	14	÷	160	3.23		*3	.23a
	160					11		14	

* Troop F furnishes 3 stable guard and no post guard.

SECOND DAY.

Strength.		Detail, including 3 for stable guard.		Total strength.	Proportion.	Difference brought forward.	Total.	Add.	Detail.	Difference.
27	×	14	÷	160	2.36	.18a	2.54		2	.54a
23	×	14	÷	160	2.01	.10a	2.11		2	.11a
28	×	14	÷	160	2.45	.38s	2.07		2	.07a
23	×	14	÷	160	2.01	.08s	1.93	1	2	.07s
21	×	14	÷	160	1.83	.08s	1.75	1	2	.25s
38	×	14	÷	160	3.32	.23a	3.55	1	*4	.45s
							11		14	

roop F furnishes 3 stable guard and 1 post guard.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER

47. The commanding officer will exact correct, and vigilant performance of guard its details, giving his orders to the officer of causing them to be communicated to him wi practicable delay. He prescribes the stre guard, the positions of the color line and g the number and location of the posts of se necessary regulations for police and fatigue uniform and equipment of the guard, and th sounding calls; causes a list of calls to be fu commander of the guard; designates the ho lenging; causes the guard to be habitua every twenty-four hours when in camp o gives the special instructions which the d guard and sentinels require; causes the ne ies of orders for sentinels to be furnishe mander of the guard (see par. 94); he r reports of the officers of the day immed guard mounting, at his office or at some ously designated; carefully examines the g and the remarks thereon (questioning the o the day, if necessary, concerning his tour o lieves the old officer of the day and gives the of the day such instructions as may be nece

48. In case of a small command, requirin tions of the form prescribed for guard m gives the necessary instructions as to how th shall be relieved and a new one substituted

49. He will see that sentinels are so distr require the least possible number of men fo sistent with the object for which the guard is

50. The number and posts of sentinels a larly formed camp are as follows: one over *the guard, and* such others as the comman *may deem* necessary.

51. When necessary, detached posts may be estab
lished outside the chain of sentinels. These posts are
under the orders of the commander of the post or camp
guard, and are visited by his patrols.

52. If necessary or expedient, the commanding officer
may require that no person shall pass a sentinel's post
unless passed by an officer or non-commissioned officer
of the guard; he should also prescribe how and where
soldiers and others shall enter or leave the post or camp

53. He will determine whether, or not, the counter
sign shall be used.

OFFICER OF THE DAY.

54. The officer of the day is responsible for the proper
performance of duty by the guard with which he
marches on and for the enforcement of all police regu
lations. He is charged with the execution of all orders
of the commanding officer relating to the safety and
good order of the post or camp. His actual tour of duty
begins when he receives the report of the adjutant at
guard mounting, and ceases when he has been relieved
by the commanding officer.

In the interval between guard mounting and the
reports of the officers of the day to the commanding
officer, responsibility for the safety and good order of
the post or camp and for the enforcement of regula
tions and orders, devolves upon the old officer of the
day. The new officer of the day controls his own guard
but will conform to the directions of the old officer of
the day as to its use during this period.

55. In the absence of special instructions from the
commanding officer, the officer of the day will inspec
the guard and sentinels during the day and night at
such times as he may deem necessary.

56. He will prescribe patrols and visits of inspection
to be made by *officers* and noncommissioned officers
of the guard.

insure the safety of public property a
in the command, disposing his guard so
plish this result.

59. The officer of the day, in the pe
duties as such, is subject to the orders
ing officer only, except that in case of
kind, and at a time of great danger
officer present is competent to give ne
the officer of the day for the employm
of his guard not already occupied
scribed in this manual and the standi
post or camp.

60. At the inspections and muste
Army Regulations, the officer of the da
at the post of the guard, but all comm
will be given by the commander of th

61. The new officer of the day mu
guard mounting; the old officer of t
directed by the commanding officer;
has passed in review, or marched to i
ceed to the guardhouse, and the old
gives the new officer of the day the ol
ders, and each, placing himself at a co

prisoners on the report of the commander of the
calls the names of the prisoners. Each prisoner,
ıame is called, answers "*Here,*" steps two paces to
nt and halts. If any prisoners are out at work,
ıcers of the day verify their number as is most
ıient.

If there are any prisoners with no record of
s against them, the old officer of the day will re-
ıat fact to the commanding officer, who will give
ːessary instructions. (A. R. 1009.)

The old officer of the day will, at guard mount-
ılease all prisoners whose sentences expire that

If there be no officer of the guard, the new officer
day will receipt to the old officer of the day for the
s under charge of the guard. (See par. 436.)

The old officer of the day enters on the report of
nmander of the guard such remarks concerning
ır of duty as may be necessary, and signs his
ːhereto as officer of the day; if he enters no re-
he signs his name as officer of the day on the
the report.

The officers of the day then report to the com-
ng officer. On presenting themselves, both salute
ıe right hand, remaining covered. The old officer
day, standing on the right of the new, then says:
report as old officer of the day," and presents the
report. As soon as the commanding officer noti-
ː old officer of the day that he is relieved, the
ıcer of the day salutes the commanding officer
tires. The new officer of the day again salutes
ys: "*Sir, I report as new officer of the day,*" and then
ːs his instructions.

COMMANDER OF THE GUARD.

The senior officer or noncommissioned officer of
rd is commander of the guard.

manding officer and the officer of the d
the latter without delay all orders rel
not given or transmitted by him; h
successor all material instructions
relating to his duties.

71. He is responsible under the offi
the general safety of the post or camp
guard marches away from the guardh
any emergency occurring while both
guardhouse, the senior commander
will be responsible that proper action

72. Officers of the guard will remai
their guards, except while visiting se
rily engaged elsewhere in the perform
The commanding officer will allow a re
meals.

73. A commander of a guard leavi
purpose will mention his destination
duration of his absence to the next in

74. Except in emergencies, the co
guard may divide the night with the
but retains his responsibility; the one

ıarge his piece, the patrol will be as strong as

hen practicable, there should always be an noncommissioned officer and at least two pri- he guard at the guardhouse, in addition to the there on post.

ıe commander of the guard will see that the formed promptly, and under arms, when turned ny purpose whatever.

etween reveille and retreat, when the guard has ned out for any person entitled thereto (see , the commander of the guard, if an officer, ive the report of the sergeant of the guard, re- the salute of the latter with the right hand. then draw his sword, and place himself two ront of the center. When the person for whom d has been turned out approaches, the com- of the guard faces his guard, commands: 1. . **ARMS**; faces to the front and salutes. When e is acknowledged, he resumes the carry, faces mmands: 1. *Order,* 2. **ARMS**; and faces to the

an officer entitled to inspect the guard, after and before bringing his guard to the order, the the guard reports: *"Sir, the guard is present;" the guard and prisoners are present;"* or, *"Sir, the resent and the prisoners are secure;"* or, *"Sir, (so absent;"* except that at guard mounting the lers of the guards present their guards and ithout making any report.

en retreat and reveille, the commander of the lutes and reports, but does not bring the guard ent.

o those entitled to have the guard turned out ntitled to inspect it, no report will be made; *report be made* to any officer, unless he halts *f the guard.*

81. When a guard commanded by a no officer is turned out as a compliment or the noncommissioned officer, standing at a on the right of the right guide, comma 2. ARMS. He then himself executes the

If a report be also required, he will, aft before bringing his guard to the order scribed for the officer of the guard. (Se

82. If a guard be commanded by a officer, no compliments will be paid to those entitled to have the guard turned 270.)

83. An officer commanding a guard, guard to or from the guardhouse, will sons entitled to compliment from the gu 270.)

A noncommissioned officer marching a will salute all officers.

In both cases the pieces are brought t before the commander of the guard salu

84. A guard being in line, and not un when commanded by a noncommissio brought to "attention" when an officer have the guard turned out passes, and t sioned officer salutes with the rifle salute

85. If the person entitled to complime of the guard, it does not salute, but stan at an "order," facing to the front.

86. After any person entitled to the c been saluted by the guard or guards, offic of his presence thereafter, while he rema vicinity, will be taken by bringing the g to attention.

87. The commander of the guard w *guard at* reveille and retreat to assure h *men are in* proper condition to perform *that their* arms and equipments are i

nspection by other officers, he prepares the guard irected in each case by the inspecting officer.

8. Any person having authority to inspect a guard, who wishes to do so, will, after its commander has rted, direct him to prepare it for inspection, stating hat manner.

9. The guard will not be paraded during ceremonies ess so ordered by the commanding officer.

0. At all formations of the guard or reliefs, he will that the chambers and magazines of rifles or carbs are opened as soon as the men have fallen in.

1. After receiving the report of its corporal, he will pect each relief before it goes on post to assure himthat every sentinel is properly armed and equipped is in proper condition to perform his duties. The e rule applies to all patrols and sentinels over prisrs. The relief first posted after guard mounting need be thus inspected.

2. He will see that sentinels are habitually relieved y two hours, unless the weather or other cause e it necessary or proper that it be done at shorter onger intervals, as directed by the commanding er.

3. He will question his noncommissioned officers sentinels relative to the instructions they may have ived from the old guard; he will see that patrols and s of inspection are made as directed by the officer of day.

4. He will see that the orders for each sentinel are ed, either written or printed, in the guardhouse, and, acticable, in the sentry box or other sheltered place hich the sentinel has constant access. (See par. 47.)

5. He will see that the proper calls are sounded at hours appointed by the commanding officer.

6. Should a *member of* the guard be taken sick, or *rrested, or desert, or leave* his guard, the commander

before the hour for challe
not be given to sentinels po

98. He will have the de
reveille, and lowering it at
proper performance of thes
he will see that the flags ar
possible, and that they are
proper performance of duty

99. The commander of t
bers of the guard while at
their head dress, overcoats, a
guardhouse for any purpos
that they shall be properly e
ing to the character of the s
as directed by the command

100. He will enter in the
tour of duty, and, on the c
present it to the officer of
with his report all passes t
guard.

101. Whenever a prisone
or guardtent for confineme

. to the officer of the day, to whom persons so
vill be sent, if necessary.
Ie will inspect the guardrooms and cells, and
of such prisoners as may be ironed, at least
ng his tour, and at such other times as he may
essary.
'he commander of the guard will cause the
of the old and new reliefs to verify together,
ely before each relief goes on post, the number
ers who should then properly be at the guard-

Ie will see that the sentences of prisoners under
e are executed strictly as confirmed by the re-
uthority.
Ie will cause sentinels over working parties of
to be taken from those assigned to posts
it night only. If there be none such, he will
s duty to be divided as equally as possible
e privates of his guard.
Ie will inspect all meals sent to the guardhouse
isoners and see that the quantity and quality
:ordance with regulations.
At guard mounting he will report to the old
the day all cases of prisoners whose terms of
expire on that day, as also all cases of prisoners
ig whom no statement of charges has been re-
(See par. 303.)
'he commander of the guard is responsible for
ity of prisoners under the charge of his guard;
es responsible for them after their number has
fied and they have been turned over to the cus-
is guard, whether at the guardhouse or out at

'o receive the prisoners at the guardhouse
r number *has been* verified by the officers of
he commander of the new guard directs his

1. *Prisoners*, 2. **HALT**, 3.
backward, 6. **DRESS**, 7. **F**
The prisoners dress on t
112. After the new gu
saluted the old guard, ea
commander to its officer c
officer of the day present
capacity of old and new
is presented to him by its
113. If other persons
each commander of the g
to attention if not alrea
commander of the two
1. *Old and new guards*, 2. *P*
The junior will salute a
given by the senior. Afte
edged, the senior brings h
114. After the salutes
the officers of the day, eac
by its commander; the c
then directs the orderly o
port, and causes bayonet

ined, the men are assigned to reliefs so as to
ir division of duty, under rules prescribed by
nding officer.
ie sentinels and detachments of the old guard
relieved by members of the new guard; the
ls standing at ease or at rest while these
re being made. The commander of the old
to the commander of the new guard all his
structions, and information concerning the
its duties. The commander of the new guard
possession of the guardhouse and property,
for the latter in the guard report of the com-
the old guard.
hen all the detachments and sentinels of the
have formed on its left, its commander causes
o be unfixed, if not already unfixed, and
f his guard, as prescribed in Drill Regulations,
1073 and 1084; Inf., par. 728. When the old
marched past the post of the guard, the new
ks arms and is dismissed; or, if armracks are
the new guard is dismissed, and the arms are
he racks; or the men may be required to keep
constantly with them.
tachments of the guard having separate posts
d in the same manner as prescribed for the
l then marched to the post of the guard.
considerable time is required to bring in that
the old guard still on post, the commanding
r direct that as soon as the orders and prop-
rned over to the new guard, the portion of
ard at the guardhouse, may be marched off
ssed as prescribed. In such a case, the re-
etachment or detachments of the old guard
pected by the new officer of the guard when
the guardhouse. He will direct the senior
ssioned officer of the old guard present to

march the said detachments off and dism
prescribed manner.

119. A supernumerary officer of the
and obeys the orders of the commander
assisting him in the performance of his

SERGEANT OF THE GUA

120. The senior noncommissioned
guard always acts as sergeant of the
there be no officer of the guard, will perf
prescribed for the commander of the gu

121. The sergeant of the guard has
vision over the other noncommissioned
musicians and privates of the guard, and
oughly familiar with all their orders an

122. He is directly responsible fo
under charge of the guard, and will see
erly cared for. He will make lists of art
by working parties, and see that all su
duly returned. If any are not, he wi
report the fact to the commander of the

123. Immediately after guard mo
prepare duplicate lists of the names of a
sioned officers, musicians, and privates
showing the relief and post or duties of
will be handed as soon as possible to the
the guard; the other will be retained b

124. He will see that reliefs are tu
proper time, and that the corporals tho
stand, and are prompt and efficient in t
their duties.

125. During the temporary absence
house of the sergeant of the guard, the
the noncommissioned officers present v
duties.

126. Should the corporal whose reli
called away from the guardhouse, the

. will designate a noncommissioned officer to take
)rporal's place until his return.
7. After breakfast, and after stable duty in the
ry, he will cause the guardhouse or guardtent
he space around it to be policed by the prisoners,
ere be any, or by members of the guard if there be
risoners. (A. R. 447.)
8. He will see that the guardroom and cells are
oughly policed twice daily, morning and evening.
9. At *first sergeants' call* he will proceed to the
tant's office and obtain the guard report book.
0. When the national or regimental colors are
from the stacks of the color line, the color bearer
guard, or the sergeant of the guard, unarmed, and
armed privates as a guard, will escort the colors to
olonel's quarters, as prescribed for the color guard
fantry Drill Regulations, par. 499.
1. Upon the return of soldiers having passes, the
will be given to the sergeant of the guard, who
ndorse upon them the time at which each of the
included in a pass returns; at guard mounting he
urn them in to the commander of the guard.
2. He will report to the commander of the guard
uspicious or unusual occurrence that comes under
tice, will warn him of the approach of any armed
and will send to him all persons arrested by the

3. When the guard is turned out, its formation
e as follows: The senior noncommissioned officer,
mander of the guard, is on the right of the right
; if not commander of the guard, he is in the line
closers, in rear of the right four of the guard;
xt in rank is right guide; the next, left guide; the
s, in the line of file closers, usually, each in rear
relief; the field music, with its left three paces to
ight of *the right guide*. The reliefs form in the
order as when the guard was first divided, except

that if the guard consists of dismoun
infantry, the cavalry forms on the left.

134. The sergeant forms the guard
and, if not in command of the guard, re
mander of the guard as prescribed in D
for a first sergeant forming a troop o
guard is not divided into platoons or sect
when the whole guard is formed prior
fours are not counted.

135. The sergeant reports as follows
is present;" or, "*Sir, the guard and prison*
or, "*Sir, the guard is present, and the priso*
or, "*Sir,* (*so and so*) *is absent;*" or, if t
been omitted, "*Sir, the guard is forme*
absent without proper authority are r
He then takes his place, without comm

136. At night, the roll may be calle
numbers instead of names; thus, the fi
on post: *Second relief, Corporal; No. 1; N*
relief, Corporal; No. 1, etc.

137. Calling the roll will be dispensed
the guard when it is turned out as a con
approach of an armed body, or in any sud
but in such cases the roll may be called
ing the guard. If the guard be turned o
entitled to inspect it, the roll will, u
otherwise, always be called before a rep

138. When directed by the officer o
dismiss the guard, the sergeant salute
of the guard, and commands:

1. *Port,* 2. ARMS, 3. OPEN CHAMBER
4. CLOSE CHAMBER AND MAGAZINE, 5.
5. *Order,* 6. ARMS, 7. *Stack,* 8. ARMS,
(Par. 116.)

139. The sergeant of the guard has
the prisoners and is responsible to the co
guard for their security.

. He will carry the keys of the guardroom and
nd will not suffer them to leave his personal pos-
while he is at the guardhouse, except as herein-
rovided (par. 142.) Should he leave the guard-
for any purpose, he will turn the keys over to the
nmissioned officer who takes his place. (Par. 125.)
. He will count the knives, forks, etc., given to
isoners with their food, and see that none of these
s remain in their possession. He will see that no
den articles of any kind are conveyed to the pris-

2. Prisoners, when paraded with the guard, are
l in line, in its center. The sergeant, immediately
e forming the guard, will turn over his keys to the
mmissioned officer at the guardhouse. Having
d the guard, he will divide it into two nearly equal
. Indicating the point of division with his hand,
mmands:
Right (or *Left*), 2. FACE, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH,
rd, 6. HALT, 7. *Left* (or *Right*), 8. FACE.
he first command be *right face*, the right half of the
l only will execute the movements; if *left face*, the
alf only will execute them. The command *halt* is
when sufficient interval is obtained to admit the
ners. The doors of the guardroom and cells are
opened by the noncommissioned officer having the
The prisoners will file out under the supervision
e sergeant, the noncommissioned officer and senti-
n duty at the guardhouse, and such other sentinels
y be necessary; they will form in line in the inter-
etween the two parts of the guard.
3. To return the prisoners to the guardroom and
the sergeant commands:
Prisoners, 2. *Right* (or *Left*), 3. FACE, 4. *Forward*,
man right (or *Left*), 6. MARCH.
e prisoners, *under the* same supervision as before,
to their proper rooms or cells.

145. If there be but few
indicate the point of divi
necessary interval by the c
1. *Right* (or *Left*) *step*, 2.
and close the intervals by t
1. *Left* (or *Right*) *step*, 2.

146. If sentinels are nu
discretion of the commandi
tachments, and sergeants, as
to relieve and post them.

147. Sergeants assigned t
prescribed for corporals of t
so assigned unless the numb
guard be less than the numb

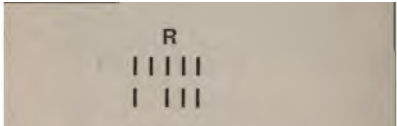
CORPORAL OF

148. Corporals of the gu
by the commander of the gu

149. A corporal of the
orders from none but nonco
guard senior to himself, th
officer of the day

r, experienced soldiers are placed over the arms
guard, and at remote and responsible posts.
. Each corporal will then make a list of the mem-
his relief, including himself. This list will con-
e number of the relief, the name, the company,
iment of every member thereof, and the post to
each is assigned. The list will be made in dupli-
ıe copy to be given to the sergeant of the guard
as completed, the other to be retained by the
ıl.
. As soon as directed by the officer of the guard,
poral of the first relief posts his relief.
. The corporal forms his relief, and then com-
: CALL OFF.
mencing on the right, the men call off alternately,
d *front rank, "one," "two," "three," "four,"* and so
in single rank, they call off from right to left.
rporal then commands:
ght, 2. FACE, 3, *Forward,* 4. MARCH.
rmed in single rank, the corporal commands:
right, 2. MARCH.
et weather the relief may be marched at *secure*

corporal marches on the left, and near the rear
order to observe the march. The corporal of
guard marches on the right of the leading file,
xes command when the last one of the old senti-
relieved, changing places with the corporal of
w guard.
. When the relief arrives at six paces from a
ıl (see par. 228), the corporal halts it and com-
, according to the number of the post: *No.* (——).
sentinels execute port arms or saber; the new
ıl approaches the old, halting about one pace from
(See par. 220.)
. The *corporals* advance and place themselves,
each other, a little in advance of the new sentinel,



R is the relief; A, the new co
the new sentinel; D, the old.

157. The instructions relative
been communicated, the new cor
both sentinels then resume the
toward the new corporal and ste
the relief to pass in front of the
then commands, 1. *Forward,* 2. M
nel takes his place in rear of the r
his piece in the same position as th
new sentinel stands fast at a rig
relief has passed six paces beyon
his post. The corporals take the
passes them.

158. The sentinels at the gua

r, the relief is present;" or, *"Sir, (so and so) is* l takes his place in the guard.

post a relief after the sentinels of the old e been relieved, its corporal forms it by the

relief, 2. FALL IN; and if arms are stacked, ARMS.

f is formed in double or single rank (accord- guard is formed) facing to the front, with *order* (see par. 114); the men place themselves to the numbers of their respective posts, viz: six, and so on, in the *front* rank, one, three, on, in the *rear* rank, or in the order of their posts from right to left, according as the re- uble or single rank. The corporal, standing paces in front of the center of his relief, then : CALL OFF.

l call off as prescribed (par. 154). The cor- commands:

2. ARMS, 3. OPEN CHAMBER AND MAGA- LOSE CHAMBER AND MAGAZINE, 5. *Order,* aces the commander of the guard, executes the , reports, *"Sir, the relief is present;"* or, *"Sir, is absent,"* and then takes his place on the der arms.

aving inspected the relief (see par. 91), the r of the guard directs the corporal, *Post your* e corporal salutes and posts his relief as pre- ars. 154 to 158); the corporal of the relief on ot go with the new relief, except when nec- how the way.

so directed by the commander of the guard, al, before posting his relief will command: *l cartridges,* 2. LOAD, 3. *Lock,* 4. PIECES, . ARMS.

dismiss the old relief, it is halted and faced *t at the guard*house by the corporal of the

new relief, who then falls out; the corpc relief then steps in front of the relief, an 1. *Port,* 2. ARMS, 3. OPEN CHAMBER AN 4. CLOSE CHAMBER AND MAGAZINE, 5. or, 5. *Order,* 6. ARMS, 7. *Stack,* 8. AI MISSED.

165. Should the pieces have been loade relief was posted, the corporal will, befo his relief, see that no cartridges are left in or magazines. The same rule applies to s prisoners.

166. Each corporal will thoroughly acq with all the special orders of every sentir lief, and see that each sentinel correctly t orders *in detail* to his successor.

167. He will see that each sentinel, on clearly understands the limits and extent

168. There should be at least one non officer constantly on the alert at the guardl the corporal whose relief is on post. Thi sioned officer takes post near the entrance house, and does not fall in with the gua formed. He will have his rifle constantl

169. Whenever it becomes necessary f to leave his post near the entrance of tl he will notify the sergeant of the gua once take his place, or designate anotl sioned officer to do so.

170. He will see that no person en house, or guardtent, or crosses the po nels there posted, without proper auth

171. Should any sentinel call for th guard, the corporal will, in every ca quickly proceed to such sentinel. H sergeant of the guard before leaving t

172. He will at once report to tl the guard any violation of regulatio

ence which is reported to him by a sentinel, or comes to his notice in any other way.

. Should a sentinel call *"The Guard,"* the corporal romptly notify the commander of the guard.

. Should a sentinel call *"Relief,"* the corporal will e proceed to the post of such sentinel, taking with ıe man next for duty on that post. If the senti- relieved for a short time only, the corporal will post him as soon as the necessity for his relief

. When the countersign is used, the corporal at sting of the relief during whose tour challenging egin, gives the countersign to the members of the , excepting those posted at the guardhouse.

3. He will, at the proper time, notify No. 1 of the if sentinels are required to call the hours or half of the night.

7. He will wake the corporal whose relief is next st in time for the latter to verify the prisoners, his relief and post it at the proper hour.

8. Should the guard be turned out, each corporal all his own relief, and cause its members to fall mptly.

9. Tents or bunks in the same vicinity will be nated for the reliefs so that all the members of relief may, if necessary, be found and turned out ıe corporal in the least time and with the least con- n.

0. When challenged by a sentinel while posting elief, the corporal commands: 1. *Relief,* 2. HALT; e sentinel's challenge he answers *"Relief,"* and at rder of the sentinel, he advances alone to give the tersign, or to be recognized. When the sentinel *"Advance relief,"* the corporal commands: 1. *Forward,* ARCH.

to be relieved, the sentinel is then relieved as pre- ed.

181. Between retreat and reveille, the guard will challenge all suspicious looking parties he may observe, first halting his if either be with him. He will advance same manner that sentinels on post advance (pars. 237 to 243); but if the route of continuous chain of sentinels, he should persons coming near him unless he has reason that they have eluded the vigilance of sentinels.

182. Between retreat and reveille, when dered by an officer entitled to inspect corporal will call: *"Turn out the guard,"* title of the officer and then, if not otherwise he will salute and return to his post.

183. Between retreat and reveille, on of an armed party other than a returning tachment of the guard, he will call: *"Turn Armed party,"* and remain where he can movements of the party while the guard and then return to his post.

184. As a general rule he will advance proaching the guard at night in the same sentinels on post advance like parties. nel at the guardhouse challenges and reports to the corporal, as prescribed hereafter corporal advancing at port arms, says: *"so) with the countersign,"* or, *"to be recognized* no countersign used; the countersign given, or the party being duly recognized says: *"Advance (so and so);"* repeating the challenge of the sentinel.

185. When officers of different ranks guardhouse from different directions at the senior will be advanced first, and will to wait for his junior.

186. Out of ranks and under arms salutes with the rifle salute. He will sa

r by day or night. If marching his relief, he ing the relief to a port arms before saluting.

The corporal will examine parties halted and d by sentinels, and if he have reason to believe ·ties have no authority to cross sentinels' posts, nduct them to the commander of the guard.

The corporal of the guard will arrest all suspi- ooking characters prowling about the post or all persons of a disorderly character disturbing ce, and all persons taken in the act of committing gainst the Government on a military reservation

All persons arrested by corporals of the guard, entinels, will at once be conducted to the com- r of the guard by the corporal.

MUSICIANS OF THE GUARD.

Musicians of the guard are subject to the orders e but the commanding officer, the officer of the ficers and noncommissioned officers of the guard.

Unless otherwise directed by the commanding they will remain at the guardhouse during their nd will fall in with the guard when it is formed. orm on a line with the front rank of the guard, ft three paces from the right guide.

Musicians of the guard sleep at the guardhouse, otherwise directed by the commanding officer.

They will sound all calls prescribed by the nding officer, and such other calls as may be l by proper authority, at such times and places as directed.

Should the guard be turned out for national or ntal colors or *standards*, uncased, the field music *guard will, when the* guard presents arms, sound, *e color,"* or, *"To the standard;"* or, if for any

person entitled thereto, the prescribed march,
or ruffles, as follows:
The President—the President's March,
The General—the General's March,
The Lieutenant General or the Major G
manding the Army—trumpets sounding th
or drums beating three ruffles,
A major general—two flourishes or two
A brigadier general—one flourish or o
To the sovereign or chief magistrat
state or member of a royal family—the
are paid to the President.
To the Vice President, the members
the Chief Justice, the President of
Speaker of the House of Representat
foreign ambassadors, and governor
spective states or territories—the sa
General.
To the Assistant Secretary of W
or foreign envoys or ministers—t
the lieutenant general.
To officers of the Navy—the ho
ilated or relative rank; to offic
unteers and militia, when in th
States, the honors due to like gr
ice; to officers of a foreign se
their rank. (See pars. 449, 45

ORDERLY FOR THE CO

194. When so directed,
orderly for the commandi
of the new guard, an extra
for this purpose; the selec
the inspection at guard m
195. That soldier wil
in the performance of

'son and clothing, and whose arms and ac-
are in the best condition. Clothing, arms,
its must conform to the regulations pre-
niform. If there be doubt as to the rela-
! two or more soldiers, the adjutant may
) form in line a few paces in front of the
' proceed to the guardhouse and cause them
e a few paces from the guard, after it has
to an order. They fall in facing to the
: arms. The adjutant will cause them to
ianual of arms, both with and without the
march, etc., the most proficient being
rderly. If doubt still exists, he will sub-
a more minute inspection, or may cause
' lots. The adjutant will notify the com-
e guard of his selection.
i directed by the commander of the guard to
eport, the orderly will give his name, com-
iment to the sergeant of the guard, and
ile in the armrack in his company quarters,
t once to the commanding officer, reporting:
——, *Company* ——, *reports as orderly.*"
e orderly selected be a cavalryman, he will
ed with saber belt and saber, unless other-
by the commanding officer, first leaving
i the armrack of his troop quarters.
e field, or on the march, the equipment of
ill be as directed by the commanding officer.
)rderly, while on duty as such, is subject
of the commanding officer only.
n ordered to carry a message, he will be
iver it exactly as it was given to him.
orderly may be permitted to sleep in his
rters, or in such other place as the com-
:er may direct.
ur of duty ends when he is relieved by the
d from the guard relieving his own.

203. The orderly is a member of the guard, name, company, and regiment are entered on th report and lists of the guard.

204. If the necessities of the service req habitual detail of other orderlies, they are selec detailed as prescribed for the orderly for the co ing officer. They are subject to the orders of n the commanding officer, and the officer for wl tailed.

PRIVATES OF THE GUARD.

205. Without permission from the comma the guard, members of the guard, except orderl not leave the immediate vicinity of the guar Permission to leave will not be given except in necessity.

206. Members of the guard, except orderl not remove their accouterments or clothing permission from the commander of the guar par. 99.)

207. During his tour of guard duty a soldier ject to the orders of the commanding officer, th of the day, the officers and noncommissioned of the guard only.

208. When not engaged in the performance cific duty, the proper execution of which would it, a member of the guard will salute all offi pass him. This rule applies at all hours of t night.

209. Whenever the guard or a relief is each member not at once required for duty his rifle in the armracks, if they be provide not remove it therefrom unless he requires it formance of some duty.

210. Privates are assigned to reliefs b mander of the guard, and to posts, usually poral of their relief. They will not char

r post to another, during the same tour of guard nless by proper authority.

Should the guard be formed, soldiers will fall :s under arms. At a roll call, each man, as his r number and relief are called, answers "*Here,*" nes to *order arms.*

No soldier shall hire another to do his duty for (36th Art. of War.)

Any soldier who is found drunk on his guard, or other duty, shall suffer such punishment as a artial may direct. (38th Art. of War.)

ORDERS FOR SENTINELS ON POST.

Orders for sentinels on post are divided into two *general orders* and *special orders.*

Sentinels will be required to memorize the fol-

neral orders are:
e charge of this post and all Government property in

lk my post in a military manner, keeping constantly
ert, observing everything that takes place within sight
ng;
ort every breach of orders or regulations that I am
d to enforce;
eat all calls from posts more distant from the guard-
an my own;
t my post only when properly relieved;
eive, transmit, and obey all orders from, and allow
be relieved by the commanding officer, officer of the
fficer or noncommissioned officer of the guard only;
d conversation with no one except in the proper dis-
f my duty;
of fire or disorder to give the alarm;
w no one to commit nuisance in the vicinity of my post;

In any case not covered by instructions
of the guard;
To salute all officers, and colors or sta
At night to exercise the greatest vigila
(or —— o'clock, naming the hour des
manding officer) *and broad daylight,*
ing the hour designated by the c
challenge all persons seen on or near
person to pass without proper authorit
216. In addition to the foregoi
the guardhouse or guardtent, will
rize the following:
Between reveille and retreat, to t
persons entitled to the compliment, f
not cased, and for all armed parties
cept troops at drill and reliefs or de
At night, after challenging any p
no one, but call the corporal of the g
to the challenge.
217. A sentinel on post is
change the position of his rifle
his post, nor to execute *to th*
prescribed in the drill regulati
marching in the way most con
to the right-about or left-abo
post, as may be best suited t
of his duties. He carries h
and in wet or severe weath
box, may carry it at a secur
218. Sentinels, when in
Sentry boxes will be used
other times when specially
ing officer.
219. In very hot weath
to stand at ease on their p
position effectively disc
will be allowed to take

›xpress authority of the commander of the guard ›fficer of the day.

When calling for any purpose, challenging, or : communication with any person, a dismounted l, armed with the rifle, carbine, or saber, will .e position of port arms or saber. At night a nted sentinel, armed with the pistol, takes the ı of raise pistol in challenging or holding com- tion. A mounted sentinel in the daytime does inarily draw his weapon in calling or in holding nication; but, if drawn, he holds it at advance , raise pistol, or port saber, according as he is with the carbine, pistol, or saber. At night, in ging and in holding communication, he has his ı at advance carbine, raise pistol, or port saber, ng as he is armed with the carbine, pistol, or

A mounted sentinel will not dismount, without ty, while on duty as a sentinel.

A sentinel will quit his piece on an explicit :om any person from whom he lawfully receives while on post; under no circumstances will he to any other person. Unless necessity therefor no person will require a sentinel to quit his ven to allow it to be inspected.

A sentinel will arrest suspicious persons prowl- ut the post or camp at any time, all parties to a r occurring on or near his post, or any, except zed persons, who attempt to enter the camp at ınd will turn over all persons arrested to the l of the guard.

He will at once report to the corporal of the very unusual or suspicious occurrence noticed.

If relief becomes necessary, by reason of sick- other cause, the sentinel will call, "Corporal of *rd, No. (—); Relief,*" giving the number of his

226. To call the corporal of the guard for a
purpose than for relief, the sentinel will ca
poral of the guard, No. (—)," adding the numb
post. In no case will the sentinel call, "*Neve*
corporal;" nor will the corporal heed such call
227. Whenever relieved, a sentinel will
detail, to his successor, all special orders relat
post.
228. If a sentinel is to be relieved, he wil
face toward the relief with arms at a right
when the relief is thirty paces from him. H
to port arms with the new sentinel. The o
under the supervision of both corporals, gi
tone his instructions to the one taking post.
155 and 220.)

ORDERS FOR SENTINELS, EXCEPT THE POST OF THE GUARD

229. In case of fire, the sentinel wil
No. (—)," adding the number of his pos
he will extinguish the fire by his own eff
of disorder he will call, "*The guard, No.*
the number of his post. If the danger b
in either case discharge his piece before

NIGHT ORDERS.

230. A sentinel will not permit an
proach so close as to prevent the prope
weapon before recognizing the person
countersign.
231. Between retreat (or the hou
the commanding officer) and broad
hour designated by the commanding
nel sees any person or party on or nea
advance rapidly along his post towa
party and when within about thirty

iarply, "*Halt. Who is there?*" He will place in the best position to receive or, if necessary, ie person or party.

In case a mounted party be challenged, the will call, "*Halt. Dismount. Who is there?*"

A sentinel will not divulge the countersign to except the sentinel who relieves him, or to a rom whom he properly receives orders, on such verbal order given personally. Privates of the ill not use the countersign except in the per- e of their duties while posted as sentinels.

Forty-fourth Article of War.—Any person be- to the armies of the United States, who makes the watchword to any person not entitled to t, according to the rules and discipline of war, mes to give a parole or watchword different it which he received, shall suffer death, or such nishment as a court-martial may direct.

The sentinel will suffer one only of any party ach him for the purpose of giving the counter- if no countersign be used, of being duly recog- When this has been done, the whole party is l, i. e., allowed to pass.

In all cases the sentinel must satisfy himself reasonable doubt that the parties are what resent themselves to be, and have a right to he be not satisfied, he must cause them to id call the corporal of the guard. So, likewise, e no authority to pass persons with the coun- or when the party challenged has not the ign, or gives an incorrect one.

When two or more persons approach in one ie sentinel, on receiving an answer that indicates ie one in the party has the countersign, will say *one with the countersign,*" and, if the countersign *correctly, will then* say "*Advance* (so and so)." *the answer to his* challenge. Thus if the

answer be "*Relief* (*Friends with*
etc.)," the sentinel will say, "*Advance one*
tersign;" then, "*Advance relief* (*Friends, patrol,*
238. If a person having the countersig
alone, he is advanced to give the counters
If the answer be "*Friend with the countersign*
the day, or *etc.*)," the sentinel will say, "*A*
(or *officer of the day*, or *etc.*), *with the counte*
"*Advance, friend* (or *officer of the day*, or etc
239. If two or more parties approa
post from different directions at the sam
parties are challenged in turn. The se
vanced, in accordance with the foregoi
240. If a party be already advanced,
cation with a sentinel, the latter will ch
party that may approach; if the par
senior to the one already on his pos
advance such party at once. The se
to advance any or all of the other
the sentinel will not advance any of t
leaves him. He will then advanc
the remaining parties, and so on.
241. The following order of ra
tinel in advancing different perso
ing his post at night: Commandi
day, officer of the guard, office
commissioned officers of the gu
friends.
242. The sentinel will neve
prised, nor permit two parties
the same time.
243. If no countersign be
lenging are the same. The
are modified only as follows
(*so and so*) *with the countersig*
vance (*so and so*) *to be recogn*
sentinel will say, "*Advance*

en not in the presence of the enemy, senti-
required to call the hours and half hours
time when challenging begins and reveille.
is required, they will call successively in
al order of their posts, beginning at the
(see par. 256), each one giving the number
epeating the hour of the night, then add-
ell." Thus: "*No. 2, Half past eleven o'clock.*
This call should be made, and the number
nd the hour announced in a clear and dis-
r, without unduly prolonging the words.
ase any sentinel fails to call off, the one
ng him will repeat the call; if the call is
within a reasonable time, he will call the
he guard, and report the facts.

OR SENTINELS AT THE POST OF THE GUARD.

ween reveille and retreat, the sentinel at
he guard will turn out the guard on the
any of the persons or parties entitled to the
(See pars. 270, 272 to 275.)
following examples illustrate the manner
entinel at the post of the guard turns out
"*Turn out the guard, commanding officer;*"
guard, Governor of Territory;" "*Turn out the*
l colors;" "*Turn out the guard, armed party,*"

proach of the new guard at guard mount-
inel will call, as in the last example: "*Turn*
armed party."
uld the person named by the sentinel not
uard formed, he will salute, whereupon the
s, "*Never mind the guard.*"
or having called, "*Turn out the guard,*" the
not, in any case, call, "**Never mind the**
approach of an armed party.

sentinels approach at the same
for the senior only; if the
guard formed, the sentinel
guard." The guard will not
while a senior entitled to th
ing to the post of the guard.

252. The sentinels at th
warn the commander of th
body and of the presence in
cious or disorderly persons.
enlisted men to pass withou
to the contrary have been g
officer.

253. In case of fire or dis
the sentinel at the guardhous
the guard and report the fact

NIGHT OF

254. After receiving an an
sentinel calls, "*Corporal of the*
ing the answer to his challe
cases repeat the

the event of such a disposition of posts that the of the sentinel whose post is last in numerical r can not be heard by No. 1, the call *"All's well"* be returned along the line to the sentinel whose) can be heard at the post of the guard.

COMPLIMENTS FROM SENTINELS.

7. Sentinels will salute as follows: A dismounted nel, armed with the rifle, carbine, or saber, salutes resenting arms; if otherwise armed he salutes with ight hand.

mounted sentinel, if armed with the saber and the : be drawn, salutes by presenting saber; otherwise, all cases salutes with the right hand.

8. To salute, a dismounted sentinel halts and faces ard, his piece at a right shoulder or his saber at a , as the person or party entitled to salute arrives n about thirty paces.

he officer approaches along the post, the salute e given when the officer arrives at the distance of six paces.

) passes in front of the sentinel, but not along the .e is saluted just before he passes the sentinel's

) crosses the post, he is saluted just before he

entinel will remain at the present until his salute ned, or until the person saluted has passed.

sumes walking his post when the person saluted ed about six paces beyond him.

A sentinel in a sentry box, armed with the rifle ıe, stands at attention at an order, on the ap-)f a person or party entitled to salute, and y presenting *arms* in accordance with the fore- *es.*

If armed with the saber, he stands at
salutes as before.

260. A mounted sentinel on a regula
faces outward and salutes in accordance
going rules; if doing patrol duty, he sal
not halt unless spoken to.

261. Sentinels salute in accordance w
going rules, all persons and parties entitl
ments from the guard (pars. 270, 272, 273,
of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps;
naval officers of foreign powers; officers
and militia when in the service of the Un

262. A sentinel salutes as above prescr
officer comes on his post; if the officer ho
cation with the sentinel, the sentinel salut
the officer leaves him.

During the hours when challenging is p
first salute is given as soon as the officer
recognized and advanced. A mounted se
with the carbine or pistol, or a dismou
armed with the pistol, does not salute after
He stands at advance carbine or raise pi
officer passes.

263. In case of the approach of an ar
the guard, the sentinel will halt when it is
paces from him, facing toward the party,
at the right shoulder. If not himself reli
as the party passes, place himself so that i
front of him; he resumes walking his p
party has passed six paces beyond him.

264. Except as provided in pars. 261 a
nels do not halt or salute on the approach
or unarmed body of troops, unless the sa
manded by a commissioned officer.

265. The rules for saluting applicable
over prisoners are prescribed in par. 365.

366. Saluting distance is the limit within which ividuals and insignia of rank can be readily recog- d; it is assumed to be about thirty paces.

367. An officer is entitled to the compliments pre- bed, whether in uniform or not.

368. If an officer or group of officers remain on or r a sentinel's post, the sentinel salutes but once; r that he walks his post.

369. A sentinel in communication with an officer ll not interrupt the communication to salute a junior, less directed by the senior to do so.

COMPLIMENTS FROM GUARDS.

370. Between reveille and retreat, the guard of a t or camp turns out and presents arms to the follow- : The President; sovereign or chief magistrate of a ign country and members of a royal family; Vice sident; President of the Senate; American and for- ambassadors; members of the Cabinet; Chief tice; Speaker of the House of Representatives; com- tees of Congress officially visiting a military post; ernors within their respective states or territories; ernors general;* Assistant Secretary of War offi- ly visiting a military post; all general officers of the y; general officers of a foreign service visiting a ; naval, marine, volunteer, and militia officers in service of the United States and holding the rela- rank of general officer; American and foreign en- s or ministers; ministers resident accredited to the ited States; chargés d'affaires; consuls general ac- ited to the United States; commanding officer of post or camp; officer of the day.

371. The relative rank between officers of the Army Navy is as follows: General with admiral, lieutenant eral with *vice admiral*, major general with rea-

*The term "governors general" shall be taken to mean administra under whom officers with the title of governor are acting.

admiral, brigadier general with commodor
with captain, lieutenant colonel with c
major with lieutenant commander, captain
tenant, first lieutenant with lieutenant (ju
second lieutenant with ensign. (A. R. 12.)

272. Guards will turn out and present
the national or regimental colors or sta
cased, are carried past by a color guard o
party. This rule applies also when the p
the colors is at drill. If the drill is con
vicinity of the guardhouse, the guard w
out when the colors first pass and not the
Colors and standards when cased will n
nor will the guard turn out for them.

273. All guards will turn out unde
armed parties, except troops at drill
detachments of the guard, approach th
parties commanded by commissioned of
present arms, officers saluting.

274. The old guard will turn out and
the approach of the new guard, and the
present arms as the old guard marches p
of both guards saluting in both cases,
grade of either commander.

275. In case the remains of a decea
dier are carried past, the guard will tu
arms.

276. The commander of an armed
his command at attention and at a po
turning the salute of a guard or sen
has passed six paces beyond the guar

277. Guards will, subject to the
86, turn out and present arms to per

* The grade of commodore ceased to exist as a
list in the Navy of the United States on March 3
of March 3, 1899, the nine junior rear admirals
pay and allowances of a brigadier general of the

xpress authority of the commander of the guard fficer of the day.

When calling for any purpose, challenging, or communication with any person, a dismounted , armed with the rifle, carbine, or saber, will e position of port arms or saber. At night a ıted sentinel, armed with the pistol, takes the of raise pistol in challenging or holding com- ıion. A mounted sentinel in the daytime does narily draw his weapon in calling or in holding ıication; but, if drawn, he holds it at advance raise pistol, or port saber, according as he is vith the carbine, pistol, or saber. At night, in ging and in holding communication, he has his at advance carbine, raise pistol, or port saber, ıg as he is armed with the carbine, pistol, or

A mounted sentinel will not dismount, without y, while on duty as a sentinel.

A sentinel will quit his piece on an explicit om any person from whom he lawfully receives vhile on post; under no circumstances will he to any other person. Unless necessity therefor ıo person will require a sentinel to quit his ren to allow it to be inspected.

A sentinel will arrest suspicious persons prowl- ıt the post or camp at any time, all parties to a occurring on or near his post, or any, except ed persons, who attempt to enter the camp at nd will turn over all persons arrested to the of the guard.

He will at once report to the corporal of the very unusual or suspicious occurrence noticed.

If relief becomes necessary, by reason of sick- ther cause, the sentinel will call, "Corporal of d, No. (—); *Relief,*" giving the number of his

286. A sufficient number of sentinels is placed
the color line to guard the colors and stacks.
287. In camps of instruction, the proper numbe
sentinels for the color line will be selected from
guard by the adjutant at guard mounting, the req
number of extra men being detailed for guard fo
purpose. They are designated *color sentinels*, a
selected in the manner prescribed for the selectio
orderly for the commanding officer. (See par.
288. Color sentinels so selected are on pos
long as the stacks are formed. If necessary, th
are taken at night by the other sentinels pos
color front or on the flanks.
289. When stacks are broken, the color se
be permitted to return to their respective
They are required to report in person to the
of the guard at reveille and retreat. The
with the guard, under arms, at guard mo
290. Color sentinels are not placed c
reliefs, nor are their posts numbered. In
corporal of the guard, they call, "*Corpor*
Color line."
291. The time of walking post on
equally divided among the color senti
mander of the guard.
292. A color sentinel on post is s
observe all the general orders presc
on other posts.
293. Officers or enlisted men
colors will render the prescribed s
in hand, the salute will be made b
colors are on the stacks, the sal
crossing the color line, or on pass
451.)

sharply, "*Halt. Who is there?*" He will place elf in the best position to receive or, if necessary, t the person or party.

2. In case a mounted party be challenged, the iel will call, "*Halt. Dismount. Who is there?*"

3. A sentinel will not divulge the countersign to ie except the sentinel who relieves him, or to a n from whom he properly receives orders, on such n's verbal order given personally. Privates of the l will not use the countersign except in the per- ance of their duties while posted as sentinels.

4. *Forty-fourth Article of War.*—Any person be- ng to the armies of the United States, who makes n the watchword to any person not entitled to re it, according to the rules and discipline of war, esumes to give a parole or watchword different that which he received, shall suffer death, or such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

5. The sentinel will suffer one only of any party proach him for the purpose of giving the counter- or, if no countersign be used, of being duly recog- . When this has been done, the whole party is iced, i. e., allowed to pass.

6. In all cases the sentinel must satisfy himself id a reasonable doubt that the parties are what represent themselves to be, and have a right to If he be not satisfied, he must cause them to , and call the corporal of the guard. So, likewise, have no authority to pass persons with the coun- n, or when the party challenged has not the ersign, or gives an incorrect one.

7. When two or more persons approach in one , the sentinel, on receiving an answer that indicates ome one in the party has the countersign, will say *nce one with the countersign,*" and, if the countersign en *correctly, will then* say "*Advance* (so and so), *ing the answer to his* challenge. Thus if the

orces of the United States; provided the c
mitting shall, at the same time, deliver an
writing, signed by himself, of the crime cha
the prisoner.

ART. 68. Every officer to whose charge
committed shall, within twenty-four hou
commitment, or as soon as he is relie
guard, report in writing to the commanc
name of such prisoner, the crime charge
and the name of the officer committing
fails to make such report, he shall b
court-martial may direct.

ART. 69. Any officer who presume
authority, to release any prisoner c
charge, or suffers any prisoner so co
shall be punished as a court-martial

ART. 70. No officer or soldier pu
continued in confinement more tha
such time as a court-martial can b

297. The Revised Statutes of
tain the following section:

SECTION 2151. No person ap
force under the preceding sec
longer than *five days* after arr
All officers and soldiers who n
in custody shall treat him wit
the circumstances may perm
referred to, section 2150, R. S
provides for the employmen
dent, of the military forces
execution of certain laws
Indian country.

298. The commander
in confinement on an ord
unless such civilian be a
mitting some crime wi

ction; in which case the commanding officer will
ıediately notified.
. Civilian prisoners and soldiers in confinement
ing to other commands are temporarily attached
panies for rations.
. Noncommissioned officers will not be confined
guardhouse in company with privates, except in
ated cases or where escape is feared, but will be
in arrest in their barracks or quarters.
r names will be entered on the guard report, and
nations of their companies, troops, or batteries,
ill report to the commander of the guard unless
ɔd to attend with their companies, etc.; if the
is paraded at the same time, they take their
in the line of file closers of the guard. (A. R.

. The arrest of a noncommissioned officer or the
ɔment of a soldier will, as soon as practicable, be
ɔd to his company or detachment commander by
ıcer authorizing the arrest. (A. R. 1007.)
. Except as provided in the twenty-fourth arti-
war, or when restraint is necessary, no soldier
ɜ confined without the order of an officer, who
reviously inquire into his offense. (A. R. 1006.)
. An officer ordering a soldier into confinement
nd, as soon as practicable, a written statement,
by himself, to the commander of the guard, set-
ɔrth the name, company, and regiment of such
, and a brief statement of his alleged offense. It
ɔient statement of the offense to give the number
article of war under which the soldier is charged.
. A prisoner, after his first day of confinement,
til his sentence has been duly promulgated, is con-
l as held in confinement under the authority of
nmanding officer. After the due promulgation
sentence, the prisoner is held in confinement by
ity of the officer who reviews the proceedings of

preferred will be designated as "A
listed men who have been tried wil
mulgation of the result, be design
result of trial;" enlisted men servi
finement not involving dishonorabl
designated as "Garrison prisoners
to dishonorable discharge and to te
in penitentiaries or at military posts
as "General prisoners." (A. R. 100

306. When court-martial orders
at parade, the prisoners whose sente
lished will be marched to the pla
detachment of the guard of suita
manded by a sergeant, and with at
missioned officer or private as file cl
will be placed in the center of the de
as the command is formed, the serg
party to a position behind the most
the command and halt it there, the
detachment opposite the outer flan
and the front rank of the detachm
hind the line of file closers. If at
the detachment will be halted in re
venient flank of the center or rig
The sergeant causes the detachment

posite the center of the command, where
nd face it to the front. Each prisoner,
alled, will step three paces to the front,
nd remain uncovered during the publi-
rders in his case. He will then cover,
d take his place in the detachment.
urt-martial orders have been published,
'ill direct the sergeant to remove the
sergeant then marches his party, arms
ulder, by the most convenient means
until past the flank of the command,
lion parade, by the most direct route
rd; if at regimental parade, he marches
d the same flank as before, and thence
le closers by the most direct route back

has been acquitted will not be paraded
command to hear the orders in his case
will a noncommissioned officer be so
his offense has been an aggravated one,
imposes reduction to the ranks; in this
is will be removed before he is paraded
ment.

he orders are not to be read at parade,
he guard, or officer of the day if there
the guard, will read the sentences of
em when the order promulgating the
l.

he date for the commencement of a term
imposed by sentence of a court-martial
fixed by the sentence, the term of con-
on the date of the order promulgating
e is continuous until the term expires,
ie person sentenced is absent without
R. 1045.)

oldiers awaiting result of trial or under-
commit offenses for which they are tried,

the second sentence will be executed upo
tion of the first. (A. R. 1049.)

310. Prisoners awaiting trial by, or und
tence of, general court-martial, and those
serious offenses will, if practicable, be kep
those confined by sentence of an inferior
minor offenses. Enlisted men awaiting t
ing result of trial will not be sent to work
or general prisoners if it can be avoided, an
discretion of the commanding officer, be re
tend drills, or sent to work, under charge
during the usual working hours. Gene
will not be confined with other prisoners e
of necessity. (A. R. 1008.)

311. Prisoners will not be placed in iro
der sentence of a court-martial, or in the e
case of a prisoner who, in the judgment of t
ing officer, is a desperate or dangerous
which case report of action and the circu
be immediately made to the department
A prisoner may be shackled or handcuffed
transported from one post to another, or f
a penitentiary when, in the judgment of
charge, the escape of the prisoner can not
prevented. (A. R. 1010.)

312. Prisoners, other than general pris
furnished with food from the general m
spective companies, or from the organizati
they may be temporarily attached.

The food of the prisoners will, when p
sent to their places of confinement, but post
may arrange to send the prisoners, under
to their messes for meals.

When there is no special mess for gene
they will be attached for rations to com
the general mess.

ted men bringing meals for the prisoners
lowed to enter the prison room. (See par.

working hours of prisoners, except when
ected by the commanding officer, are from
reat, with proper intermissions for meals.
risoners will be allowed to leave the guard-
nder the special charge of a sentinel and
oncommissioned officer of the guard.
ners reporting themselves sick at sick call,
e designated by the commanding officer,
to the hospital under charge of proper
, sick report kept for the purpose. The
ion of the surgeon will be entered in the

ecurity of sick prisoners in the hospital
i the post surgeon who will, if necessary,
ost commander for a guard.
ners will be paraded with the guard at
etreat roll calls and, except those out at
d mounting, but at no other times unless
f the commanding officer.
soner under charge of a sentinel will not
er.
neral prisoner, when released from con-
i post, will be carefully examined and a
marks, scars, and physical peculiarities
dical officer on the outline figure card used
ation of recruits, which the medical officer
direct to the Surgeon General. (A. R.

rviceable clothing which belongs to a pris-
blankets, will accompany him to the post
r his confinement, and will be fully item-
othing list sent to that post. The guard in
prisoner during transfer, will be furnished
ate of this list and will be held responsible

ticable, iron bunks will be furnished to post guardhouses and prison rooms. (

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRISONERS AT MILITARY

(G. O. No. 55, Oct. 21, 1895.)

323. The commanding officer will d sioned officer as "officer in charge of p noncommissioned officer as "overseer assist the officer in charge. A second n officer may be detailed if necessary.

324. The officer in charge will mak tion of the cells, prison, and mess ro their security and proper police, the q and service of the meals, and will rece and submit to the commanding office concerning the same. Under the direc manding officer he will supervise all w prisoners, and will make frequent ins view to enforcing attention to and the p of such labor as may be directed. He prisoners are kept constantly employe hours a day. (See par. 314.)

l prepare and forward all reports and re-
and at the end of each month will pre-
ɜnt of prisoners in confinement," on
ɪrnished by the Adjutant General of the
ward a copy thereof to that officer and a
partment commander through the post

llowing books and accounts will be kept:
ok, recording names of prisoners, com-
, date of entry into prison, offense for
d, order promulgating sentence, date and
ɪrge from service, health and result of
nation, description of person, nativity,
ɜss of nearest relative, age, special marks,
data as may be necessary to identify the
ning Report Book. Daily Merit Book,
hat work prisoners are employed and
earned, also good time credit. Personal
. Mess Fund Account Book. Clothing

329 to 362 will be read to, or by, every
ɒn as practicable after his confinement,
the same, which will be furnished from
General's Office, will be kept posted in
ɔom.
ers will be divided into first, second, and
On admission, they will be placed in the
ɪd may be reduced to the third class for
promoted to the first class for good con-
t class will be composed of those whose
ɪabits, and general good conduct in the
all prove them worthy of promotion. A
r of the first class, who have not more
ths to serve, may be paroled for work in
ɪster's Department as mechanics, team-
s. No paroled prisoner will be employed
exchange or the quarters of any officer

sion only proper clothing a
He will then be required to
close and his beard, whiske
331. Prisoners will bath
will wear their hair short.
mustache of every third-cl
off and the hair cut close
and beard of a prisoner may
ing the last month of his co
332. A list of all articles
be entered in the Person
articles will be suitably m
name and stored until his di
returned to him.
333. The prison rooms w
order and quiet demeanor
measures taken for security
of cells will be posted on
prison room will be inspecte
purpose of detecting contra
whether any alterations hav
which might facilitate escap
334. A record will be ke
rules, or infractions of disc
same by the overseer will

ɜt, and orderly, obeys his instructions strictly, and ws entire willingness to learn, his conduct is excel-; and he should be marked THREE.

ɔ) If a prisoner does his work well, is attentive, ɜt, orderly, and obeys instructions, but fails to do the ; he can, his conduct is good, and he should be ked TWO.

ɔ) If a prisoner is not perfectly diligent and attentive, s his work imperfectly, or does not fully attend to ructions, his conduct is fair, and he should be marked

l) If a prisoner is disorderly, idle, or inattentive, ls his work, does not attend to instructions, or is erally negligent and inefficient, his conduct is bad, he should be marked ZERO.

36. The diet of prisoners shall be determined by commanding officer. A prisoner confined on bread water diet will be allowed 18 ounces of bread each , and as much water as he may desire.

37. Prisoners will be formed in squads and marched nd from their mess rooms. Meals will be served in on rooms or cells when no separate mess is provided. inary conversation will be permitted at the tables. ple time and a sufficient quantity of food will be wed for each meal. Should an officer enter the n during the meal hour, the prisoners will preserve ace, keeping their seats and remain at attention un-he visit is ended.

38. Prisoners will be furnished and will have at all es one complete suit of outer clothing, two complete s of underclothing, one pair of shoes, one hat, and or two blankets, depending upon the temperature. outer clothing of prisoners will be conspicuously ked "P" and divested of all ornament. The class hich the prisoner belongs will be indicated by the r of the letter, and this for the first class will be te; for the second class, red; for the third class,

yellow. When released each prisoner w possession a serviceable suit of clothing, ments bearing no prison mark.

339. At the weekly inspection each stand by his bed or bunk, and the officer see that the rules for cleanliness have b The bedding and clothing will be folde on top of the bedding. Prisoners will be accountability for clothing in their posse are forbidden to alter it without authorit

340. Prisoners will be kept at hard l cept Sunday, January First, February T May Thirtieth, July Fourth, Labor Day, Day, and Christmas Day, but in case of p sity they may be employed on these da practicable, they will perform all scave the posts. They will not be employed company or private gardens, or upon o about company stables or barracks.

341. Prisoners who desire an inter commanding officer will make applicatio in charge, stating the purpose. The of will receive complaints that prisoners will notify them of his action. Com made orally or in writing. If in writi addressed to the officer in charge, wh before the commanding officer with s as he may possess bearing on the case.

342. Wrongs will be righted if pc who make frivolous and untruthful c punished. Prisoners will be permitt planations for offenses for which repor will sign any protest or petition in other prisoners; each will make his c requests.

343. A record will be kept of all rep ers, together with the punishment av

No punishment of any kind will be inflicted soners unless by direction of the commanding nd then only after his full investigation of each

General prisoners will be constantly under the post guard, and in the event of mutiny, d outbreak or escape, or any disorder, immeion will be taken by the guard and enough force estore order. The force used in any case will d to that necessary to the enforcement of these e preservation of order, and the proper control prisoners.

A prisoner who violates any of these rules, is insubordinate, disrespectful, impertinent, disuses indecent or profane language, who escapes pts to escape, will be punished at the discretion mmanding officer as the gravity of the case and, by—

ing deprived of a meal;

ing locked in his cell when not at work;

rfeiture of good-conduct time previously

rforming extra hard or disagreeable labor;

rforming extra hours of such labor;

litary confinement on bread-and-water diet.

olitary confinement on bread and water will ed fourteen consecutive days at any one period, not be repeated until an interval of fourteen ll have elapsed.

No good-conduct time can be forfeited in ad- When it is necessary to punish a prisoner who to his credit, the punishment must take some m. Reduction to the third class carries with rfeiture of not exceeding thirty days of good- time previously earned. This rule does not a greater forfeiture authorized or required by les. Third-class prisoners, when not at work

or at their meals or sick in hospital, will
their cells or prison rooms.

348. Any prisoner who attempts to es
reduced to the third class, and will suffer
all good-conduct time previously earned.
prisoner will receive the same punishment.

349. A prisoner refusing to work may
offense be closely confined and deprived
meal, but allowed food as soon as he consen
work, and may be punished for his offense b
less than twenty days' good-conduct time,
locked in his cell for thirty days or more,
at work.

350. Letters will not be sent out by pris
through the officer in charge. Except in u
they will be permitted to write to their
once in each month, all letters to be submitt
to the officer in charge, with the name o
signed in full. Prisoners who write to the
others will use paper furnished them for
by the officer in charge. The letters wil
that officer without stamp or envelope.
tions also apply to all official communicati

351. Prison authorities have no right
inspect letters addressed to or sent by th
without the consent of the latter. They ca
retain such letters unopened which may co
possession until such time as the parties
or released, or the letters otherwise dispo
judicial process.

352. Prisoners will be permitted to mak
for clemency as soon after their arrival at
confinement as they may desire, but th
oftener than once a year, unless, in the o
commanding officer, there should be spe
therefor. Those who ask for clemency

letters to the officer in charge, but may state in etter the authority to which they wish to appeal.

3. Application for clemency should be based on nable grounds. Good conduct is rewarded by an rance of good-conduct time, but does not, of itself, sh any claim to clemency or further mitigation ntence. It will aid, however, in obtaining favora- consideration for applications based upon other nds.

4. Prisoners will be allowed an abatement of their s of confinement five days for each period of ty-five days during the whole of which their con- has been good; but abatements thus earned may rfeited, either in whole or in part, by subsequent onduct. Such forfeitures are determined by the nanding officer of the post where a prisoner is ned.

5. Talking, gazing about, or laughing in ranks is ibited. Prisoners who are not at work will stand tention when addressed by an officer or noncom- loned officer. Those at work will, under no cir- stances, leave their places of employment without ermission of the noncommissioned officer or senti- n charge of the party.

6. A prisoner will not address an officer except in of urgent necessity, and then only after having ined permission; when desiring to speak to a senti- he will hold up his hand as a signal for the desired ission.

7. No person will be permitted to enter the prison s without authority from the commanding officer, r of the day, or the officer in charge.

8. The beds will be neatly made up as soon as the are unlocked. The night buckets will be emptied, ed, and put in the place provided for them during ay. A small quantity of disinfecting fluid will be

prison will be reported to the prison o

360. Trafficking with prisoners is p

361. Prisoners will be in bed at tap or loud noises of any kind will not be time; strict silence is required after ta

362. Prisoners will be respectful in of each other; they are forbidden to ho tion with soldiers or citizens, except duty, without authority of the comm officer of the day, or officer in charge.

363. The foregoing rules will be en erence to garrison prisoners so far as ap

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR SENTINEL OF PRISONERS.

364. The sentinel at the post of the g of the prisoners. He will allow none cross his post leaving the guardhous proper guard and passed by a noncomm of the guard.

He will allow no one to communicate i prisoners without permission from pro

He will at once report to the corporal suspicious noise made by prisoners.

He must be prepared to tell, whene

ıll not allow any prisoners to pass into th
ıntil the corporal of the guard has respc
l and ordered him to do so.

. A sentinel in charge of prisoners at w
ffer them to escape nor allow them to
each other, nor with any person without pe
proper authority. He will not himself
, except in the execution of his duty. He
they do not straggle and are orderly in dep
that they keep constantly at work.
will keep his prisoners constantly in front
never allow them to walk at his side or in
ill not at any time lose sight of them.
r approaches, or when he approaches a
in six paces, he will salute with the rifle sal
are to keep his prisoners constantly in front
is proper, however, in the discretion of t
ding officer, to direct that sentinels in c
ners render no compliment, when such o
ssary in order that the sentinel may not
tion diverted from the prisoners under his
hat he may be held to strict accountability
eeping in situations favorable for escape.
6. If a prisoner attempts to escape, the
call "*Halt.*" If he fails to halt when the sen
repeated his call, and if there be no other
s of preventing his escape, the sentinel
him.
e following will more fully explain the ir
s of the sentinel in this connection:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFIC
WASHINGTON, *November*

ULAR.)

direction of the Secretary of War the fol
hed for the information of the Army:

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. D. OF MICH., AU

The United States v. James Clark.

The Circuit Court has jurisdiction of a homicide commi upon another within a military reservation of the U

If a homicide be committed by a military guard without performance of his supposed duty as a soldier, such able, unless it was manifestly beyond the scope of hi such that a man of ordinary sense and understandin it was illegal.

It seems that the sergeant of the guard has a right to sh vict if there be no other possible means of preventing

The common law distinction between felonies and mis application to military offenses.

While the finding of a Court of Inquiry acquitting the pr is not a legal bar to a prosecution, it is entitled to w sion of the views of the military court of the necessity to prevent the escape of the deceased.

* * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. Dr
Adjut

The following is taken from Circular from Headquarters Department of the C

VANCOUVER BARR

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

SIR:

* * * *

A sentinel is placed as guard over prisoners to pr for this purpose, he is furnished a musket, with am escape is his first and most important duty.

* * * *

I suppose the law to be this: That a sentinel sha violence to prevent the escape of a prisoner than i object, but, if the prisoner, after being ordered to h the sentinel may maim or even kill him, and it is h

who allows a prisoner to escape without firing upon him, and him, is, in my judgment, guilty of a most serious military nich he should and would be severely punished by a general

* * * *

l) HENRY A. MORROW,
Colonel 21st Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE JUDGE ADVOCATE,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
May 11, 1883.

y returned to the Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division , concurring fully in the views expressed by Colonel Morrow. re that such a view had ever been questioned. That the period ace does not affect the authority and duty of the sentinel or ıpon the escaping prisoner, if this escape can not otherwise be le should, of course, attempt to stop the prisoner before firing, ım to halt, and will properly warn him by the words, " Halt words to such effect.

W. WINTHROP,
Judge Advocate.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
May 11, 1883.

y returned to the Commanding General, Department of the proving the opinion of the commanding officer 21st Infantry, ıdge Advocate of the Division, in respect to the duty of and adopted by sentinels in preventing prisoners from escaping.

* * * *

ıd of Major General Schofield:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Circular No. 53, A. G. O., December 22, 1900.

n approaching the post of the sentinel at the se, a sentinel in charge of prisoners will halt call, "*No. 1, (so many) prisoners.*" He will not n to cross the post of the sentinel until so y the corporal of the guard.

entinels placed over prisoners for work will ecific and explicit instructions covering the

required work; they will be held stri
that the prisoners under their charge p
isfactorily perform the designated work

GUARD PATROLS.

369. A guard patrol is a small detac
more men detailed to observe and proc
of the enemy, or for the performance
service connected with guard duty. Pa
detailed from the guard and receive in
its commander.

370. If the patrol be required to go b
of sentinels, the officer or noncommiss
command will be furnished with the c
the outposts and sentinels warned.

371. If challenged by a sentinel, the
by its commander, and the noncommiss
companying it advances alone and gives

COUNTERSIGNS AND PAR

372. A *countersign* is a word given
principal headquarters of a command t
sentinels in identifying persons who ma
to pass at night.

373. It is given to such persons as
pass and repass sentinels' posts during t
officers, noncommissioned officers, and
guard.

374. The *parole* is a word used as
countersign in order to obtain more acc
tion of persons. It is imparted only t
entitled to inspect guards and to comma

The parole, or countersign, or both, a
the form of an order to each person ent

hen the commander of the guard demands the le, he will advance and receive it as the corporal ives the countersign (par. 184).

75. As the communications containing the parole the countersign must at times be distributed by y orderlies, the parole intrusted to many officers, the countersign besides to numerous sentinels, and must for large commands be prepared several days dvance, there is always danger of their being lost herwise disclosed to persons who would make im- er use of them; moreover, a sentinel is too apt to it for granted that any person who gives the right ntersign is what he represents himself to be; hence, outpost duty there is greater security in omitting use of the countersign and parole, or using them h great caution. The chief reliance should be upon onal recognition or identification of all persons ming authority to pass.

ersons whose sole means of identification is the ntersign, or concerning whose authority to pass re is a reasonable doubt, should not be allowed to s without the authority of the corporal of the guard r proper investigation; the corporal will take to his t superior any case that he himself is not competent ecide.

76. The *countersign* is usually the name of a battle; *parole* that of a general or other distinguished on.

77. When they can not be communicated daily, a ies of words for some days in advance may be sent to posts or detachments that are to use the same parole countersign as the main body.

78. If the countersign be lost, or if a member of guard desert with it, the commander on the spot ll substitute another for it, and report the case at e to the proper superior, that immediate notice may given to headquarters.

379. No person shall make known the coun
or parole to any person not entitled to receive
(See forty-fourth article of war and par. 233).

380. In addition to the countersign, use
made of preconcerted signals, such as striking
with the hand, or striking the hands together
number of times as agreed upon. Such signal
used by the guards throughout the same gen
mand or by those guards only that occup
points.

They are made before the countersign is
must not be communicated to any person
ized to know the countersign. Their use is
prevent the surprise of a sentinel.

381. In the daytime, signals, such as r
or a handkerchief in a prearranged man
used by sentinels to communicate with
with each other.

MISCELLANEOUS.

382. All persons, of whatever rank in
required to observe respect toward senti

383. All material instructions given
an officer having authority will be prom
cated to the commander of the guard by t
them.

384. The adjutant, sergeant major
supernumeraries, and the band are hel
of the guard until the guard has passe
day in review, or been marched to its
the above-mentioned persons cease to b

385. Answers to a sentinel's cha
confuse or mislead him are prohibi
such an answer as "*Friends with the cou*
understood as misleading, but is the
by officers, patrols, etc., when the

…t desirable that their official capacity …ounced.

…. When inspecting sentinels, questio… …should be of such a character as to asc… …edge of their duties and surroundin… …ng to confuse them.

387. On the march, the camp guard with … marches in rear of the command, or in ad… camping party.

388. When the camp guard marches with… party, it forms, on reaching the camp, on… …ted for the command. The commander o… …ishes the sentinels required by the com… camping party. Sentinels will be place… …s of provisions, fuel, and forage in the v… …the water when it is necessary to preve… …ing.

TABLE SERGEANT AND STABLE OR

389. The stables of cavalry will be guard… posted from the main guard, the subo… …ch will be so arranged as to give cava… duty, under the control of the officer… post commander will limit the number… …he least compatible with the protectio… property. Habitually one sentinel at ea… of eight or less troop stables will be am… If less than three troops of cavalry ar… post, one sentinel will be posted to th… …age to secure safety of horses and pr… …e orderly, in addition to the stable serge… …ys remain in the stable at night within… …guard. These special details, as also th… …d when necessary, will be made and … …avalry on proper rosters. (See pars. 35…

The stable sergeant and stable orderl
for the protection of all public and priva
and about the troop stables, and for the e
special regulations relating to the stable

390. The stable sergeant will receive l
his troop commander. He will—

1. Instruct the stable orderly in his du
2. Exact order and cleanliness about th
3. Prevent the introduction of intoxi
stables, shops, and tents about the stable
4. Allow no smoking in the stable, o
diate vicinity.
5. Allow no fire nor light (other th
lanterns) in the stable.
6. Take charge of the animals, horse eq
age, and all property, both public and
about the stable.
7. Examine all locks, windows, doors,
see that everything is secure at night.
8. See that the lanterns are prepared
for lighting at night; he will not allo
filled, trimmed, or lighted in the stable.
9. Answer the call of the sentinel pro
10. Call the farrier in case a horse is
that the case is properly attended to.
11. Report any unusual occurrence to
mander.
12. Not allow horses or other propert
stables without the written order of the
commander, with the following exceptio

(*a*) Officers' private property is subject
order.

(*b*) Horses authorized for mounted du
be taken out on a written order of the fi

(*c*) No formal order will be required
equipments to leave the stable at establ

ted drill, herding and watering horses.
ıt must be present to satisfy himself
:c., are taken out solely for these pur-

eam will be allowed to leave the sta-
e (between reveille and retreat) when
:ts it to be necessary.
ınd equipments of the first sergeants
issioned officers in charge of the sta-
ı out by their riders between reveille

ɜ returning to the stables, except from
ɔe reported to the stable sergeant, and
ıey are properly cared for; in case of
e, he will promptly report the fact to
ıder if the horse be public property;
rivate property.
' fire at the stable, the stable sergeant
ɜsary precautions in opening or closing
prevent as far as possible the spread
make it possible to remove the horses.
isted by all the available men, com-
; the horses, and, if practicable, secure
t line or other designated place.
e sergeant will, when it is necessary
the stable or its vicinity, notify the
ıo is his assistant in the performance
in prescribed, and in his absence takes

ɔloyed about the stables will receive
table sergeant or, in his absence, from

e orderly, in addition to the stable ser-
ı in or near the stable at night, within
ntinel, and in the daytime the stables
out at least one man in charge of them.

trol of their respective troop com
posted in each cavalry stable, or a
the picket line, and will consist o
commissioned officer and three p
Stable guards are for the pro
stables, forage, equipments, and
ally. They will in addition enfo
tions in regard to stables and ho
398. The sentinels of stable g
the stable, or at the picket lines w
outside. The stable guard may h
during the daytime or when graz
399. The stable guard will
with the post or camp guard, an
be armed with the carbine.
After guard mounting the sta
discretion of the troop commande
the carbine or pistol.
400. The commanding officer
ble guard to be mounted under
troop commander.
401. The tour continues for
until properly relieved by the ne
402. The employment of stabl
fatigue duties at the stables is fo

mmediate vicinity of the stables, except in case of at necessity, and then for no longer time than is ab-ely necessary. No member of the guard will leave ny purpose without the authority of the noncom-oned officer of the guard.

5. The noncommissioned officer and one member e stable guard will go for meals at the proper hour; their return the other members of the guard will rected to go by the noncommissioned officer.

6. When the horses are herded each troop will ish its own herd guard. (Par. 35.)

7. Smoking in stables or their immediate vicinity ohibited. No fire nor light, other than the stable rns, will be permitted in the stables.

NCOMMISSIONED OFFICER OF THE STABLE GUARD.

8. The noncommissioned officer receives his orders his troop commander, to whom he will report, im-ately after posting his first relief, and when relieved turn over all his orders to his successor. He in-ts his sentinels in their general and special duties; ises general supervision over his entire guard; s order and cleanliness about the guardroom; pre-the introduction of intoxicants into the guard-; or stables; receives, by count, from his predecessor, nimals, horse equipments, and all property (both te and public) pertaining thereto; examines, before ing his predecessors, all locks, windows and doors, should any be found insecure he will report the o his troop commander when he reports for orders. ill personally post and relieve each sentinel, taking to verify the property responsibility of the sentinel comes off post, and see that the sentinel who goes st is aware of the property responsibility that he nes.

9. That the noncommissioned officer may be more oughly informed of his responsibility, *all* horses

commander. Should the horse be
of an officer, he will report such a

410. The noncommissioned of
unusual occurrence during his to
commander.

411. Horses and other propert
commissioned officer is responsib
from the stables without the orde
commander, with the exceptions
390.

412. The lanterns will not b
trimmed in the stables, but must b
room, or to such other place as m
the troop commander for the purp

413. The noncommissioned offi
sentinel's calls promptly.

414. In case of fire, the noncom
see that the requirements of paragr
carried out.

415. Whenever it becomes ne
commissioned officer to leave his
nate a member of it to take ch
responsibility during his absence.

ıentinel will receive orders from the com-
ːer, the troop commander, and the non
l officers of the stable guard only, except
ımanding officer directs the officer of the
ː the stable guard.

sentinel will not permit any horse or
› be taken from the stables, except in the
ıe noncommissioned officer.

ld a horse get loose, the sentinel will catch
im up. If he be unable to catch the horse,
issioned officer will at once be notified. In
›e cast, or in any way entangled, he will
possible; if unable to relieve him, he will
ımmissioned officer. Sentinels are forbid-
or maltreat a horse.

ı a horse is taken sick the sentinel will
commissioned officer, who in turn will call
d see that the horse is promptly attended to.

se of fire the sentinel will give the alarm
utside the stable and firing his pistol or
dly, calling out at the same time, *"Fire,*
—)."

the guard is alarmed, he will take the
ːautions in opening or closing the doors so
the spreading of the fire and make it pos-
ːe the horses; he will drop the chains and
ːh the other members of the guard, pro-
out the horses, and secure them at the
such other place as may have been pre-
ıated.

ɪY STABLE AND PARK GUARD.

›ieces, caissons, etc., with their ammuni-
es as well as the horses, harness, and for-
r the charge of a stable and park guard,
ːwo noncommissioned officers and as many
ɜy be necessary.

under his immediate orders and
commander.

425. It is the duty of this guar
regulations in regard to the stabl

426. The tour continues for
until properly relieved by a new

427. Sentinels are habitually

428. Sentinels over horses, or
receive orders from the stable ser
of the horses and the labor of pris

429. The guard, noncommissi
tinels perform their duties in acc
prescribed for the troop stable gu
with the general rules laid dow
manual.

POLICE AND FATIG

430. Police and fatigue duties
the supervision of an officer det
otherwise they are under the su
of the day. The officer of the
tailed for the purpose, has gene
the orders of the commanding of
fatigue duties of the post or ca
will be furnished him when the

. General police duty may, at the discretion of mmanding officer, be performed by fatigue par- : by prisoners, if there be enough of the latter) purpose.

PERTY UNDER CHARGE OF THE GUARD.

. Articles of camp and garrison equipage needed ictly post or police purposes, as flags, spades, s, axes, hatchets, pickaxes, and brooms, will be by the quartermaster on special requisition of the of the guard, or officer of the day, approved by st commander. These articles will be receipted the officer making the requisition and dropped he quartermaster's returns; articles other than erein enumerated will be continued on his returns. 519.)

. Articles so obtained will be duly entered, by the who receives them, on the guard report under the g "Articles in charge." They will be carried on ort and daily receipted for by the successive offi- the guard or day. When no longer fit for use ill be submitted for inspection, and if condemned, ed of as ordered. (A. R. 520.)

. An officer who receipts for property so carried on ard report is not required to render returns thereof. relieved from accountability for it by the receipt successor. (A. R. 521.)

. Noncommissioned officers in command of guards receipt for such articles, but are held accountable officer of the day for their safe-keeping and pres- on from injury other than fair wear and tear in e. (See par. 65.)

. In case of loss, destruction, or other disposition of these articles, the facts relating thereto will ered on the guard report.

and will be hoisted only [illegible]
occasions.

The post flag (20 by 10 feet) is
garrisoned by troops, and will b
weather.

The storm flag (8 feet by 4 feet
to all occupied military posts, a
stormy weather. (A. R. 237.)

439. At every military post o
be hoisted at the sounding of th
veille, or the first note of the r
played before the reveille. The f
the sounding of the last note of t
the flag is being lowered, the
Star-Spangled Banner." (A. R.

The lowering of the flag is so r
pleted at the last note.

440. The national flag will a
the time of firing a salute. (A.

441. The flag of a military p
by way of salute or compliment.

442. On the death of an offi
the flag is displayed at half sta
tween reveille and retreat, until
is fired over the grave; or if the

. All military posts in sight of each other display ags at half-staff upon the occasion of one doing ıe same rule is observed toward all vessels of war. 497.)

. When the flag is displayed at half-staff, it is d to that position from the top of the staff. It rwards hoisted to the top before it is finally d. (A. R. 498.)

. The sentinel at the guardhouse, or the sentinel ; the flagstaff, will report at once to the corporal guard any danger to the flag, from loosened hal- or from entanglement with either halyards or

. When practicable, a detail consisting of a non- ssioned officer and two privates of the guard will r lower the flag. This detail wears side arms, or pecial equipments do not include side arms, then nly.

ıoncommissioned officer, carrying the flag, forms tail in line, takes his post in the center and ːs it to and from the staff. The flag is then y attached to the halyards, and is rapidly hoisted. 39.) The halyards are then securely fastened to ıt on the staff.

flag should always be hoisted or lowered from ward side of the staff, and the halyards should by two persons.

When the flag is to be lowered, the halyards sened from the staff and made perfectly free. ·eat the flag is lowered at the sounding of the te of the retreat. It is then neatly folded, and yards are made fast. The detail is then re-formed rched to the guardhouse, where the flag is turned the commander of the guard.

is fired at the first note of the reve
played before the reveille, it is fir
ment of the first march. The retr
last note of the retreat.

The corporal marches the deta
the piece, and the piece is fire
secured under his direction.

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